

ATLANTIC FLEET HOMEWARD BOUND

Will Sail From Soilly Islands To-morrow, Immediate Destination Being Guantanamo, Cuba.

DUE THERE ON JANUARY 16

During Voyage Some Interesting Maneuvers of Various Kinds Will Be Undertaken.

Cherbourg, France, Dec. 20.—The 16 battleships comprising the United States Atlantic fleet, rendezvoused off the Soilly Islands today following good-byes in the English and French ports where the officers and men have been entertained splendidly by government and civil officials for six weeks.

Tomorrow the warships will turn their bows homeward, the immediate destination being Guantanamo, Cuba, where they are due on Jan. 16.

The first division, comprising the battleships Connecticut, Delaware, Michigan and North Dakota, under command of Rear Admiral Schroeder, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, sailed from this port at 9 o'clock this morning.

As the vessels passed out Admiral Schroeder from his flagship, the Connecticut, signalled a cordial message of farewell to the French authorities. Salutes were exchanged with the French squadron.

The third division, the Maine, Iowa, Mississippi and Missouri, under command of Rear Admiral Schuchman, sailed from Cherbourg at 10:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Earlier in the day the second division, made up of the Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire, North Carolina, left Portland, England, while the fourth division, the Georgia, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Virginia, set sail from Gravesend, England, yesterday.

In addition to the search problem in which the battleships will attempt to escape the vigilance of the scout cruisers lying in wait for them and to surprise the United States, the fleet divisions combined will undergo fleet maneuvers en route.

SECOND DIVISION SAILS.

Portland, England, Dec. 20.—The second division sailed today to join the other battleships of the United States Atlantic fleet in the English channel. The ships passed through lines formed by the vessels of the British fleet.

The division was commanded by Rear Admiral Schuchman, who was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

The division was accompanied by the British naval attaché, Mr. J. H. D. Lang Syne, and several other officers.

MEMORIAL PAINTING OF JULIA WARD HOWE

Not Admitted to Faneuil Hall Because That Historic Building Is Already Overcrowded With Portraits.

Boston, Dec. 20.—The reasons for the failure of the memorial art commission to approve a plan to place a memorial painting of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in historic Faneuil hall, for which the public has subscribed nearly \$3,000, are given in an open letter from Chairman Thomas Allen of the commission. He says:

"Yielding to no one in its reverence for the associations centered in Faneuil hall, the board of art commissioners is forced to decide that this hall is already overcrowded with portraits, some hung so high and others so badly lighted that it is impossible to recognize either the painter or the painted. The only space left is along the gallery balustrade, and when a painting is hung there it not only interrupts the outlook of persons in the gallery but owing to cross lights and actual lack of light cannot itself be seen to advantage. The architectural unity of the hall, moreover, is destroyed by hanging pictures along the balcony rail. Furthermore, any painting hung in the hall would be subject to destructive atmospheric conditions which have injured some of them beyond repair. In these circumstances it seems undesirable to add more portraits."

Chairman Allen suggests that a marble bust of Mrs. Howe be placed in the public library in place of the memorial painting planned.

MRS. STETSON EXPECTS MRS. EDDY WILL DEMONSTRATE

New York, Dec. 29.—In the first interview, Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson, formerly a director of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, has given since the death of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy she made the positive statement tonight that she expects Mrs. Eddy "will yet demonstrate" over death.

"I believe," she said, "that Mrs. Eddy will make a manifestation to the world which will reveal herself to me and others to the outside world. The same situation exists today as when Jesus of Nazareth was buried."

"After three days he manifested himself to prove that there is life after death. Mrs. Eddy will do the same for she occupies in the world of today precisely the same position that Jesus occupied in his day."

"It may take longer for Mrs. Eddy to pass through the experience of a material death to a demonstration of everlasting life; it may not occur for years, or it may occur tomorrow; but she will manifest herself and all men shall know of it."

INFANTILE PARALYTIC WARD.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 20.—Dr. J. E. Crichton, city health commissioner, will at once establish an infantile paralysis ward in the municipal hospital.

Commissioner Crichton declared in his announcement yesterday that unless the medical profession does something for these cases, children whose limbs have become paralyzed by the malady may become public charges. Economic effort now, he said, may prevent more serious and prolonged suffering in the future.

"There is no disputing the fact," Crichton asserted, "that in this disease the world is facing a serious situation, which yearly grows more serious. It was estimated in 1899 that there were 100 cases in the entire world. Last year it had increased by leaps and bounds to more than 8,000—260 of which are in this state and more than 100 in Seattle."

ONE OF GOV. WARNER'S
LAST OFFICIAL ACTS

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 20.—One of the last official acts of Gov. Frederick Warner is the announcement today that he will propose to the Michigan legislature to amend the constitution to provide for the election of a lieutenant governor.

The amendment would provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

The amendment would also provide for the election of a lieutenant governor for a term of four years, beginning on the day of the election of the governor.

ATTORNEY GENERAL FILES HIS REPORT

Recommends Changes in Corporation Regulation and Powers of Commissions.

WOULD REPEAL ARMORY LOAN

Tax of Mining Lands, He Says, Should Be Based on Different Standard Than Now Provided.

Recommending that authority be taken away from the state dairy commission and be vested in the legislature and that power be taken from the legislature and be given to the state land board, the biennial report of Atty.-Gen. Albert S. Barnes filed with Gov. William Spry, late last evening can be called little short of radical in nature.

In regard to the dairy commission the attorney-general holds that he believes it unwise to allow the commission to make its own regulations and to enforce them. He thinks the function of the commission should be to enforce rules and regulations formulated by the state legislature.

However, the matter of disposal of public lands below the high water mark of Great Salt Lake, he would have placed in the hands of the state land board with full power to act, this action taking the authority away from the legislature.

In introducing his report, Mr. Barnes sets forth that his department is overworked and asks for another assistant. He also recommends that the salary of the assistant be increased to \$1,500 a year, and that the new one be paid \$1,200 a year, and that the salary of the stenographer be increased from \$720 to \$1,000 a year.

CORPORATION TAXATION.

In his report, Mr. Barnes agrees with Secy. of State Charles S. Tingey, in that he believes changes should be made in the annual corporation tax.

As the law now stands, when the maximum of \$50 has been reached, the capitalization may run into the millions higher, but no more than \$50 can be demanded.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

The present law regarding tax on mining claims, he declares, is high and low, and he recommends that it be made uniform.

Under the present law, the report sets forth, in the matter of corporations, stock in a domestic corporation held by a non resident is subject to tax and cannot be transferred until such tax is paid.

An amendment to the report, to further facilitate the collection of this tax, he recommends that stock held by non-residents be taxed at a rate of 10 per cent.

ANNUAL BANQUET OCCURS TONIGHT

Preparations for Ninth Yearly Event of Commercial Club Have Been Elaborate.

HELD IN NEW BANQUET HALL

Pres. Joy H. Johnson to Preside With Judge O. W. Powers as Toastmaster—Dr. Brown a Guest.

The Salt Lake Commercial club's ninth annual banquet takes place this evening in the elegant new quarters of the club. Elaborate preparations have been made to entertain the four hundred members and other guests who will gather about the festive board. After the regular luncheon was served at the club at noon today, a score of waiters went to work arranging the tables for the banquet tonight. The tables will be set in rows across the banquet hall and the speakers will occupy tables in the north end of the banquet hall, near the toastmaster and officers of the club.

President Joy H. Johnson will open the proceedings with a short talk and introduce E. O. Howard, as chairman of the banquet committee. Judge O. W. Powers will in turn be introduced as toastmaster of the evening.

P. L. Williams, C. C. Goodwin, Joseph E. Cairne, R. W. Sloan, E. B. Critchlow, B. H. Roberts and Captain Palmer of Fort Douglas will speak in the order named.

Dr. E. E. Brown, United States commissioner of education, has accepted an invitation to the banquet. He will respond briefly to a toast concerning the education of the people.

The first course will be served promptly at 8 o'clock in order to conclude the program at a reasonable hour.

LOST OPERA SCORES
HAVE BEEN RESTORED

Intended for Metropolitan Opera House \$10,000 Prize Competition—Thrift a Mystery.

New York, Dec. 30.—The lost opera scores in the Metropolitan Opera house \$10,000 prize competition, stolen from an Adams Express company wagon last Saturday, have been recovered. John Ren, who handed the four manuscripts to the Harlem police yesterday said his life had been threatened if he told how he obtained the scores. He declared he was persistent in his refusal to tell, however, and then started out with him on a tour of investigation. Last Saturday Walter Damrosch, the orchestra leader and composer, and one of the judges in the competition, which is for the best grand opera composed by a native American, shipped the four operas by express company to George W. Chudwin, director of the New England conservatory of music in Boston. The package was stolen from the wagon driven by the driver was delivering another package. Detectives were unable to get any trace of the missing operas.

Early today John Ren, about whose personality little seems to be known, brought the four manuscripts containing the lost opera scores to the East Twenty-fourth street police station. He said two men had given him the manuscripts and told him to turn them over to the police. He said he was paid \$1,000 for the operas.

OLDFIELD AND JEFFRIES
THROWN OUT OF AUTO

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 20.—Speeding southward toward the Mexican line at a rate said to have been in excess of 40 miles an hour, the big Knox giant, carrying besides himself James J. Jeffries, ex-champion heavyweight of the world, went into a ditch near Naworth, Cal., and was wrecked. Both Oldfield and Jeffries were thrown violently to the ground but escaped with a few minor injuries.

A car containing Frank Chance, captain manager of the Chicago National league baseball team, which was following the Knox, picked up Oldfield and Jeffries and the trio proceeded on to Mexico on a hunting expedition.

WELCOMED BY GOV. SPRY.

The convention was called to order by E. H. Callister, president of the Utah Woolgrowers' association, but on account of his suffering from a heavy cold, President Callister did not attempt to make any extended remarks. He was welcomed by Governor William Spry. Musical numbers for the program were furnished by the Hawaiian Troubadours.

"I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity to meet with you today. There are a number of questions that should be taken up fully and frankly with the wool growers of Utah, and the most important, in my estimation, is the subject that has been assigned to me to discuss, and that is 'Better Use of the Range.'"

"The intensity of the grazing business in Utah is a byword in the forest service. Not only is the average ownership of sheep on the various national forests in this state much smaller than in any other in the United States, but there are also more people living within the immediate vicinity of the forests who are dependent upon the use of the national forest range than in any other section of the country. The average farm unit is also smaller than in any other locality in my knowledge. It is estimated that approximately 80 per cent of the summer range for sheep in this state is within the national forests. So I think we are agreed on the necessity for the best possible methods of range management and control if the range is to be put to its greatest use and to yield the greatest return to those who either devote their entire time to sheep raising or merely own a small flock in connection with their farms, that must be sent to the mountain ranges during the summer months. I think most of you are familiar with what we are trying to do on the national forests in the way of securing better use of the range. When a national forest is established or created the first move is a proper and equitable division of the range between sheep and cattle. A proper division in that sheep are assigned to range best suited to their use by reason of altitude, water facilities, and character of forage, and the lower altitudes where grass is the predominant forage are set aside for the use of this class of stock. An equitable division in that custom-

ary ranges and range divisions recognized prior to the creation of the forest are respected in so far as the proper administration of the forest and the division of the range will permit.

INDIVIDUAL ALLOTMENT.

"After a proper division of the range has been made between the different classes of stock, the next step is the inauguration of the individual allotment system for sheep, which means the assignment of a definite and exclusive use. No other feature of the national forest management has been as great a factor in securing a better and more economic use of the range than the individual allotment system. It has resulted in foodmasters looking upon their allotments as their own and a usually judicious management of their range in order to be able to put the most grass on their lands, get the most grass, and leave the allotment in the best possible shape for the future use. Unfortunately there are some of the sheepowners who are not overly provident and perhaps lacking in foresight. What this is leading to I shall touch upon directly. Suffice it to say for the present that it is not likely to develop any noticeable increase in the number of sheep that will be allowed to graze on the national forests.

"Another very important feature in the proper use of the range is the securing of a system of driveways. These are necessary in order to provide for the proper ingress and egress of the sheep and the crossing of transient herds without encroachment upon adjoining range allotments or upon the forest range. The driveway system is a question in many localities where long distances have to be traveled to reach the summer range and return for shipping is becoming a serious one. Trails by constant heavy use are becoming wider and wider, and each large acreage has to be set aside as holding grounds where ewes and young lambs may stop to rest a day or two and feed en route to the summer range, and also where fat sheep may be held a few days in the fall if necessary to await the arrival of cars. Here I may mention the advantage we have found our forest service telephone lines to be to the stockmen during the shipping season. It only too frequently happens that cars are ordered for a certain date and the men in charge of the sheep are directed to have the stock for shipment on hand. The sheep arrive but not the cars, with the result that there is considerable shrinkage and considerable swearing, loss of money and loss of time. Much of this is saved if there is a telephone line on the range and holding ground within a reasonable distance of the shipping point. The most serious problem that confronts us with regard to the established driveways and holding grounds is the fact that the forage plants are being tramped out along the trails, with the result that there will either have to be frequent changes or else the trails must be widened. The forest service is attempting to remedy this situation by a reclamation of the range along the driveways by means of artificial seeding. This work has not been carried on extensively enough thus far to get definite results either one way or another, but I feel reasonably certain that artificial seeding will prove successful.

NO LONG TRAILS.

"Fortunately our beneficent creator so arranged the mountains and valleys and railroads in Utah that long trails to and from the summer range are unnecessary. Many of our sheep raisers, however, have been misled by the Utah stockmen. In other states, notably Idaho and Wyoming, conditions are quite different. In those states it is not unusual for sheep to be trailed from 75 to 100 miles from the lambing grounds and spring range to the summer range. Under such circumstances you can readily appreciate the necessity for adequate driveways and holding grounds.

To sum up, I may say that I believe the solution of the problem of dividing the range between the different classes of stock, protecting the individual allotment system, and laying out adequate driveways, has resulted in a marked improvement in the range conditions. To this I believe the stockmen of Utah are entitled to a great deal of credit. With few exceptions we are making no reduction in the number of sheep to be grazed on the national forests in Utah during the season of 1911 on account of the conditions of the range. I think the experience during the season just closed warrants the statement that with the exception of the Manti, the number of stock grazed on the national forests in Utah has been brought very close to the carrying capacity of the country. However, please do not construe this statement as a definite promise that there will be no further reductions. I sincerely trust that there will be no necessity calling for such action, but I make no such promise. I am, however, based on belief, based on my personal knowledge of the range and the reports of the supervisors, that the conditions during the season just closed warrant the statement that any material reduction in the future season is improbable at the present time, provided the stock now on the forests, are properly handled.

DEPENDS ON FLOCKMASTERS.

"Whether or not there will be a reduction of any extent on the national forests in the future is going to depend almost entirely on the flockmasters themselves. The forest service is